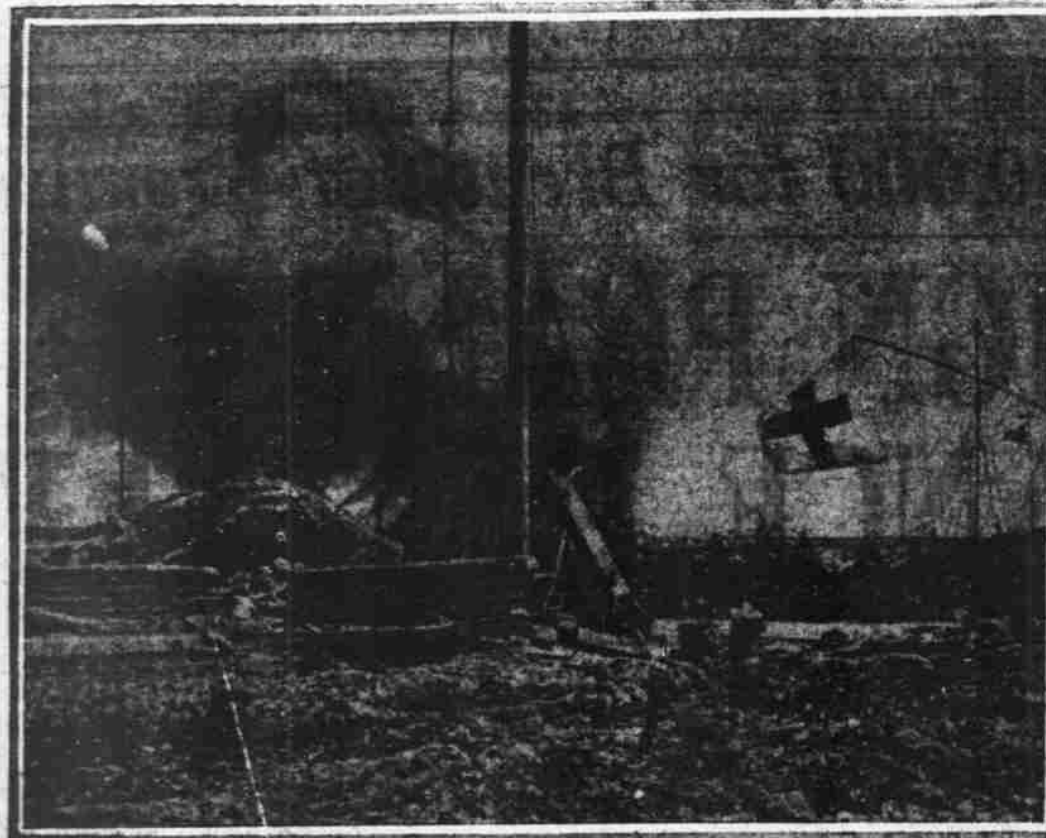


Italy Stubbornly Resisting German Drive While Awaiting Aid From Allies



THE ACME OF GERMAN KULTUR.

A German shell is seen here exploding on an advanced British Red Cross dressing station. Despite the distinct Red Cross flag, which must have been seen by the German bombardiers, the station was shelled until totally destroyed. Several wounded men were killed, while others were rescued with great difficulty. The Red Cross flag, the sign of universal humanity to every nation except the Teuton, is seen flying in the breeze in the foreground.



BOTH ARE DOING THEIR BIT.

John Wanamaker, Jr., son of Rodman Wanamaker and grandson of Philadelphia's great merchant prince, did not permit his marriage to the beautiful Miss Pauline Dison, which occurred in Newport a month or more ago, to interfere with what he believed to be his duty to Uncle Sam. Young Mr. Wanamaker is here shown in his captain's uniform.



CAN'T SCARE THESE "TOMMIES."

One of the great results of this World War is the thousands of men who have become hardened to danger and can look death in the face without a tremor. In the picture shown here, taken at the British front in Flanders, two Tommies, evidently war seasoned, are holding a conversation while death from bursting enemy shells lurks but forty yards away. The men have become so accustomed to their danger that one of them indifferently turns his back to the enemy fire while the other calmly lights his pipe and prepares to enjoy it.

CRUSH ITALY, THEN CAPTURE SLAV CAPITAL, GERMAN PLAN

(Continued from First Page.)

front immediately to give added impetus to the drive.

All dispatches indicate that Germany is playing a trump card in an effort to force an end of the war, through Italy.

The allies are rushing men and ammunition to the aid of the Italians, hoping to not only stem the tide of military advance, but to checkmate the Kaiser's blow at the fighting spirit of the troops. It is realized that the German offensive, timed to catch Italy unprepared in men and ammunition, despite her frantic recent appeals to France, England, and America, is a clever move to foment Italian distrust of the allies.

While there is no disposition on the part of the Italians to criticize the allies it is pointed out here today that for the last six months the Italian general staff has been urging the British and French to hurry reinforcements to Cadorna. In addition every effort has been made by the Italians to secure arms and munitions for more than 250,000 men who have been called to the colors but who have been without weapons. It is stated at the embassy today that these arms are now being furnished.

Officials at the War Department today declared that there is no real reason why sufficient reinforcements should not be sent to Italy. Wherever the Kaiser weakens his lines in removing troops for service, the Italians the French and British can follow suit. And in the fighting on the broad plains of northern Italy cavalry and infantry that heretofore have been useless can be sent into action.

Kaiser's Path Not Clear.
At the Italian embassy today it was stated that there was no reason to believe that the Kaiser's forces will have a clear way to overrun northern Italy. Officials there who are in the closest touch with Rome insisted that the Italian retreat has slowed down and that all along the entire front their troops are battering fiercely. While figures are lacking, it is estimated here that at least 200,000 veteran British and French troops will be sent into Italy to cope with the advancing Germans.

The twenty-five ships, given the Italians Friday to transport American aid to Cadorna, will not be ready to sail from American ports until about the first of December, it was learned today.

It is officially declared here that political conditions in Italy are improving under the crisis. The leading Italian newspapers are calm, the cables show.

Cabinet Crisis Settled.
"It is too early to describe the result of the struggle," says the *Ides Nazionale*. "It is now Italy's duty and honor to sustain this big offensive. And she is doing so with perfect confidence that she will be able to show herself worthy of her destiny and the confidence of her allies."

Italy's cabinet crisis, official cables add, has been virtually settled under demands for instant action to repel the invaders. Sonnino will be retained as minister of foreign affairs, with Rissolati and Nitti holding important portfolios under Prime Minister Orlando. Maintaining the morale of the civilian population will be the big task of the new cabinet.

Entente military men here make no attempt to conceal the general chagrin felt at allied misjudgment of Italy's needs and Germany's strength.

The important Italian newspapers are not pessimistic.

LONDON, Oct. 30.—Field Marshal Haig struck another powerful gain-

Anyone Want a Baby? Tiny Girl Found in Wagon Needs a Home

Anybody want a perfectly fine baby, of unidentified parentage, but charming personality?

The District children's guardian has one infant girl of that description handed over today by Mrs. Ernest Howard, wife of Captain Howard, Seventh engine company, who was attracted to a wagon in front of a stable at Sixth and I streets northeast last night by echoing wails and found therein a seven-weeks' old treasure.

It spent the night at the Howard home, 218 K street northeast. Mrs. Howard's heart is big enough to hold another "pretty baby," but there already are eight in the house, and things are a bit crowded. Hence, she reluctantly placed it in safe hands.

ing blow against the German line in Flanders today.

"North of the Ypres-Roulers railway, we attacked at 8:40 this morning," he reported. "Good progress was made."

The Ypres-Roulers railway crosses the Passchendaele ridge just a little to the south of Passchendaele. Haig's general direction of the drive today would seem to indicate the British have struck forward out of Passchendaele, directly toward Roulers, which is only six miles distant from where the British lines were on the recent British drive last week. The immediate object of all the recent British smashes in Flanders has been this city of Roulers.

It is one of the railway centers of the main line of communications connecting the Hindenburg line with the German submarine bases of Ostend and Zeebrugge, on the coast.

ITALIANS MAY QUIT UDINE TO MAKE STAND ON TAGLIAMENTO LINE

LONDON, Oct. 30.—The battle line on which Italian troops are battling valiantly to stem the Teutonic invasion extends from the head of the Gulf of Trieste, northward along the Isonzo front to beyond the Tolmino, thence westward, through the Carnic Alps region to the Piave river. Deep wedges have been driven into the lines by the German and Austro-Hungarian troops on the east and the northeast, and a third attack is being driven in the north, apparently attempting to cut off the retreat of the Italians to the west and south of the advancing Germans.

Berlin reports that the invaders are within striking distance of Udine, the Italian headquarters. The defense on the Isonzo front has collapsed before the attacks of the Austro-Hungarian troops under Gen. Otto von Below, Berlin declares.

Until Cadorna has established his army on the Tagliamento line, London does not expect to hear any news from this front except of sweeping German successes. Military experts are hourly expecting news of the evacuation of Udine.

Use Troops From East.

The main apprehension here was that if the Isonzo front has completely dissolved, it will be an exceedingly difficult matter to delay the German advance sufficiently to prepare the Tagliamento line for the tremendous blow it is certain this front must withstand. Before the "last stand" is reached, however, it is likely the effect of strong allied assistance may be felt. Not one newspaper today minimized the danger of the Italian situation. All agreed the German victory means several months' continuation of the war. The best information from Italian as well as Swedish sources put the number of Mackensen's invading troops at 500,000. Practically every one of these—certainly all the German troops—were drawn from the Russian front. So were most of the thousands of guns with which the Teutons literally blazed their way forward.

WAR PLANS TO PRECEDE PEACE TALK OF ALLIES

BY DAVID LAWRENCE.

(Continued from First Page.)

Dispatches from the front.

The most significant statements, therefore, are coming in the London dispatches. The Associated Press cable states that Bonar Law's statement was made because "of a report that the Russian workmen and soldiers' delegates were sending a representative to the conference to discuss war aims."

It will be recalled that the Petrograd council of workmen and soldiers, but not the provisional government, has been proclaiming a program of war aims, and the refusal of Great Britain to permit the forthcoming conference to touch on those subjects may be due to a conviction that Premier Kerensky has the situation in Russia well in hand.

Ever since the revolution occurred, there has been unremitting pressure exerted upon the Russian government to bring about a revision of war aims.

Considerable negotiation has proceeded since then and the impression here has been that the radical element in Russia was hid at bay by a promise of a general harmonization of war aims.

Peace Program Coming.

That such a declaration by the allies of their peace program based upon an interchange of views is eventually going to be made cannot be doubted but today's news indicates clearly that Great Britain does not think the time is ripe for this discussion and that such action may conceivably fall in with the German program of sowing dissension among the members of the entente.

The effort in Washington to maintain a policy of reticence about the inter-allied conference is due to the idea that until the allies have properly and effectively formulated their military program—which is the immediate need—there is no sound reason for discussing war aims.

Emphasis on Ships.

The emphasis here is on ships, food, and men. How much shall the United States and all the allies plan to use of each and what distribution of effort shall be made?

These are the large questions involved in planning the next year of warfare and the general basis on which the allies hope to bring Germany to terms. If there is any talk of peace programs, it will be informal and subordinate to the main issue—the prosecution of the war.

So far as the United States is concerned, it is not known what the American representatives will propose. For a time it was declared that the purpose of the conference would be military, but there are certain non-military aspects that have to do with a firm prosecution of the war through civilian and non-combatant endeavor both in this country and in Europe.

While no announcement has been made in Washington, the general impression prevails that the American delegates will go to the conference with a free hand and that they will deal with circumstances as they arise.

The Government does not wish to reveal the personnel of the American delegation nor to intimate the scope of the instructions to be given them. All this is being reserved until the delegation shall have arrived safely on the other side.

DIRECTOR OF MINT TO RESUME OFFICE SOON

Raymond T. Baker, director of the Mint, expects to return to his office within a few days. He was painfully injured in an automobile accident on Connecticut avenue a few days ago.

GERMAN TROOPS WAR WEARY, SAYS FIRST PRISONER

By NEWTON C. PARKER.

AMERICAN FIELD HEADQUARTERS IN FRANCE, Oct. 30.—The big majority of the German army—the privates—are weary of war. They yearn for peace. The officers, getting good salaries and able to keep out of the first line trenches, do not care how long the war lasts.

These statements were made by the American expeditionary forces' first German prisoner just before he died from the wound he received when he failed to halt at an American major's command. The prisoner, who was barely nineteen years old, was called to the colors a year ago. He had been fighting in the first line trenches in this sector most of the time.

The German expressed the greatest surprise that he had been taken prisoner by Americans. He said he had heard there were a few American soldiers in France, but he didn't dream they were on the fighting line. The officers, he said, never imparted such information to the men. Asked about conditions in the interior of Germany the prisoner smiled wanly and said he was sorry, but he didn't know.

Without News From Home.

"It has been nine months since I have heard from folks at home," he told the Americans.

He added that the military authorities had cut off all communication between the men in the trenches and the "folks back home."

The German was acting as a mail carrier when he was captured. He said he had started for some distant trench.

He was unfamiliar with the trench system and found himself out in No Man's Land.

The Americans who were out on a scouting expedition in front of their own barbed wire defenses suddenly loomed up ahead. They spotted the German at the same moment he saw them. The American command to halt rang out, but the German started around and watched everything calmly, although he must have been suffering agonies.

The company that captured the German also won nearly all the divisional trophy cups at the recent field meet. Naturally, the members are quite cocky today.

U. S. TROOPS IN BLIZZARD POUR SHOT ON ENEMY

By J. W. FEEGLER.

UNITED PRESS STAFF CORRESPONDENT.

SOMEWHERE IN FRANCE, Oct. 30.—Under terrible weather conditions, the American army is exchanging blow for blow with the Boches.

France today is a vast stretch of icy rivulets and bogs. Rain and snow are beating down day after day.

The American infantry stand watches on the front lines and take regular turns at patrols in the bleak, deadly waste that is No Man's Land. It is a desolate scene where the blizzards make it often impossible to see more than a few yards.

Accredited American correspondents on Sunday had their first opportunity to visit the Sammies at the front—their gun pits, dugouts, and trenches.

We staggered single file across a valley to see the gun that fired the first shot of the war. A young lieutenant from Indiana told with boyish enthusiasm how that first shot came to be fired. He interspersed his running narrative with commands to his gunners, working underground.

"The French officers told us it was impossible to procure horses to haul that gun in here until daylight," the lieutenant said. "He said if we wanted to drag it up, by man power, we might beat the others and thus have the opportunity of firing the first shot."

"Our men knew it would be a tough job, but they were anxious to shoot that first shell. So they worked through all the night in the rain and mud. And they got the gun in position just before daybreak."

KENDRICK ON WAR SCENE.

LONDON, Oct. 30.—Senators Kendrick and Representatives Rogers and James Parker arrived here today to join the American congressional party getting a glimpse of war conditions at first hand.

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Accredited American correspondents

TRIESTE OFFERED GERMANY FOR AID; ITALY UNAFRAID

By JOHN F. HEARLEY.

UNITED PRESS STAFF CORRESPONDENT.

ROME, Oct. 30.—All Italy is confident the military situation will clear in a satisfactory fashion within the next two or three days.

Complete confidence was expressed today in General Cadorna's plans for a stand which will halt the great German invasion.

Austria has been forced to promise Trieste to Germany as the price for the Prussian aid in the drive, according to well authenticated Swiss reports received here.



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